Package ‘fxregime’

May 2, 2020

Version 1.0-4
Date 2020-05-01
Title Exchange Rate Regime Analysis
Description Exchange rate regression and structural change tools
for estimating, testing, dating, and monitoring
(de facto) exchange rate regimes.
LazyData yes
Depends R (>= 3.0.0), zoo, strucchange
Suggests lmtest, foreach
Imports graphics, stats, car, sandwich
License GPL-2 | GPL-3
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-05-02 08:20:16 UTC

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Confidence Intervals for Breaks Between Exchange Rate Regimes

Description

Confidence intervals for estimated changes/breaks between exchange rate regimes.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fxregimes'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, breaks = NULL, meat. = NULL, ...)  
```

Arguments

- `object`: An object of class “fxregimes” as fitted by `fxregimes`.
- `parm`: integer. Either `parm` or `breaks` may be set, see below.
- `level`: numeric. The confidence level to be used.
- `breaks`: integer. The number of breaks to be extracted from `object` for which confidence intervals should be computed.
- `meat.`: function. A function for extracting the meat of a sandwich estimator from a `fxlm` object. By default, the inverse of `bread` is used, i.e., a correctly specified model is assumed.
- `...`: currently not used.

Details

As the breakpoints are integers (observation numbers) the corresponding confidence intervals are also rounded to integers. The algorithm used is essentially the same as described for `confint.breakpointsfull`. The same distribution function is used, just the variance components are computed differently. Here, `bread` and `meat` (or some of its HC/HAC counterparts) are used. See Zeileis, Shah, Patnaik (2008) for more details.

Value

An object of class "confint.fxregimes".

References


See Also

`fxregimes`, `refit`, `fxlm`, `confint.breakpointsfull`
fxlm

**Examples**

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## for one year after abolishing fixed USD regime
cny <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
               start = as.Date("2005-07-25"), end = as.Date("2006-07-24"),
               other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

## compute all segmented regression with minimal segment size of
## h = 20 and maximal number of breaks = 5.
reg <- fxregimes(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP,
                 data = cny, h = 20, breaks = 5, ic = "BIC")

## minimum BIC is attained for 2-segment (1-break) model
summary(reg)

## two regimes
## 1: tight USD peg
## 2: slightly more relaxed USD peg
round(coef(reg), digits = 3)
sqrt(coef(reg)[, "(Variance)"])

## inspect associated confidence intervals
ci <- confint(reg, level = 0.9)
ci
breakdates(ci)

## plot LM statistics along with confidence interval
fm <- fxlm(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP, data = cny)
scus <- gefp(fm, fit = NULL)
plot(scus, functional = supLM(0.1))
lines(ci)
```

---

**fxlm**  
*Exchange Rate Regression*

**Description**

Interface to `lm` for fitting exchange rate regression models (Frankel-Wei models).

**Usage**

`fxlm(formula, data, ...)`
Arguments

- **formula** a "formula" describing the linear model to be fit. For details see below.
- **data** a "zoo" time series.
- **...** arguments passed to `lm`.

Details

`fxlm` is a function for fitting exchange rate regression models also known as Frankel-Wei models. It is a simple convenience interface to `lm`: data is assumed to be a "zoo" series in which, by default, the first column is the dependent variable. If `formula` is omitted, the first column is regressed on the remaining columns in `data`. The main difference compared to plain `lm` models is that the error variance is reported as a full parameter (estimated by maximum likelihood) in the `coef` method and the `estfun` method (but currently not in the `vcov` method). Furthermore, the index (also known as the time stamps) of the underlying data set can be extracted by the `time/index` method.

Value

An object of class "fxlm" inheriting from "lm".

References


See Also

`lm`, `fxregimes`

Examples

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## for one year after abolishing fixed USD regime
cny <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
start = as.Date("2005-07-25"), end = as.Date("2006-07-24"),
other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

## estimate full-sample exchange rate regression
fm <- fxlm(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP, data = cny)
coef(fm)
summary(fm)
```
## test parameter stability (with double max test)
scus <- gefp(fm, fit = NULL)
plot(scus, aggregate = FALSE)
## which shows a clear increase in the variance in March 2006

## alternative tests: Andrews' supLM ...
plot(scus, functional = supLM(0.1))
## ... or Nyblom-Hansen test (Cramer-von Mises type test)
plot(scus, functional = meanL2BB)

---

### fxmonitor

**Monitor Exchange Rate Regressions**

**Description**

Score-based monitoring of exchange rate regression models (Frankel-Wei models).

**Usage**

```r
default fxmonitor(formula, data, start, end = 3, alpha = 0.05, meat. = NULL)
default plot(x, which = NULL, aggregate = NULL, ylim = NULL, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Empirical fluctuation process", main = "Monitoring of FX model", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`  
a "formula" describing the linear model to be fit (as in `fxlm`.
- `data`  
a "zoo" time series (including history and monitoring time period).
- `start`  
starting time (typically in "Date" format) of the monitoring period.
- `end`  
end of the monitoring period (in scaled time, i.e., total length divided by length of history period).
- `alpha`  
significance level of the monitoring procedure.
- `meat.`  
optionally the meat of an alternative covariance matrix.
- `x`  
an object of class "fxmonitor" as fitted by `fxmonitor`.
- `which`  
name or number of parameter/process to plot.
- `aggregate`  
logical. Should the multivariate monitoring process be aggregated (using the absolute maximum)? Default is to aggregate for multivariate series.
- `ylim, xlab, ylab, main, ...`  
graphical parameters.
Detailed Information

fxmonitor is a function for monitoring exchange rate regression models (also known as Frankel-Wei models). It fits the model on the history period (before start) and computes the predicted scores (or estimating functions) on the monitoring period. The scaled and decorrelated process can be employed for monitoring as described by Zeileis (2005) using a double-maximum-type procedure with linear boundary. The critical values are interpolated from Table III in Zeileis et al. (2005).

Because the model just has to be fitted once (and not updated with every incoming observation), the interface of fxmonitor is much simpler than that of mefp: The data should just include all available observations (including history and monitoring period). Instead of updating the model with each incoming observation, the whole procedure has to be repeated.

The plot method visualizes the monitoring process along with its boundaries. The print method reports the breakdate (time of the first boundary crossing, if any), which can also be queried by the breakpoints and breakdates methods.

Value

An object of class "fxmonitor" which is a list including components:

- **process** the fitted empirical fluctuation process,
- **n** the number of observations in the history period,
- **formula** the formula used,
- **data** the data used,
- **monitor** start of the monitoring period,
- **end** end of monitoring period,
- **alpha** significance level of monitoring procedure,
- **critval** the critical value (for a linear boundary).

References


See Also

- fxlm, fxregimes
Examples

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## for one year after abolishing fixed USD regime
CNY <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
   start = as.Date("2005-07-25"), end = as.Date("2006-07-24"),
   other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

## monitor CNY regression as in Shah et al. (2005)
mon <- fxmonitor(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP,
   data = CNY, start = as.Date("2005-11-01"))
mon

## visualization
plot(mon)
plot(mon, aggregate = FALSE)
plot(mon, which = "(Variance)"

## query breakpoint/date
breakpoints(mon)
breakdates(mon)
```

**FXRatesCHF**

*Exchange Rates with CHF Unit Currency*

**Description**

Foreign exchange rates for 25 currencies with respect to Swiss franks (CHF) from 1971-01-04 to 2010-02-12.

**Usage**

```r
data("FXRatesCHF")
```

**Format**

FXRatesCHF is a “zoo” series with “Date” time index containing 25 daily time series from 1971-01-04 to 2010-02-12. The columns correspond to the price currencies (in ISO 4217 format) with respect to CHF as the unit currency.

**Details**

Additionally, to the DEM and EUR series, it contains a column called DUR containing the EUR rates starting from 1999 and the (converted) DEM rates prior to 1999.
Source

Available online from the US Federal Reserve:

http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/Hist/

See Also

zoo

Examples

data("FXRatesCHF")
## compute/visualize USD/CNY rate
cny_usd <- na.trim(FXRatesCHF[,"CNY"]/FXRatesCHF[,"USD")
plot(cny_usd)

---

**fxregimes**

*Dating Breaks Between Exchange Rate Regimes*

Description

Estimate changes/breaks between exchange rate regimes (based on exchange rate regression models).

Usage

fxregimes(formula, data, ..., hpc = c("none", "foreach"))

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formula</td>
<td>a &quot;formula&quot; describing the linear model to be fit (as in fxlm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>a &quot;zoo&quot; time series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>further arguments passed to gbreakpoints (currently unexported, see below), most of the arguments are identical to the formula method of breakpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpc</td>
<td>a character specifying the high performance computing support. Default is &quot;none&quot;, can be set to &quot;foreach&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

fxregimes segments an exchange rate regression (Frankel-Wei regression) into different regimes. The breakpoints are chosen to maximize the likelihood of a Gaussian regression (with regime-specific variances). The number of breakpoints are selected according to information criteria (by default LWZ, but BIC is also reported).

The computing engine behind fxregime is gbreakpoints that generalizes various aspects about breakpoints. Its interface is not yet fixed, hence it is not exported in the namespace (and not documented). Most arguments are similar to those of the formula method of breakpoints,
particular the minimal segment size \( h \) and the maximal number of breaks \( \text{breaks} \). To select the default information criterion the new argument \( \text{ic} \) can be set either to "LWZ" (the default) or "BIC".

A set of methods for useful generic functions is available, including \( \text{plot} \), \( \text{print} \), \( \text{summary} \), \( \text{lines} \), \( \text{coef} \), \( \text{fitted} \), \( \text{residuals} \), \( \text{breakfactor} \), \( \text{breakpoints} \), \( \text{breakdates} \), etc. Mostly, they behave like their "breakpoints" counterparts. Querying information about the models on each segment is made particularly easy by providing a \( \text{refit} \) method that returns a list of \( \text{fxlm} \) objects.

Optional support for high performance computing is available, currently using \( \text{foreach} \) for the dynamic programming algorithm. If \( hpc = \text{"foreach"} \) is to be used, a parallel backend should be registered before. See \( \text{foreach} \) for more information.

**Value**

An object of class "fxregimes" inheriting from "gbreakpointsfull", "gbreakpoints", "breakpointsfull", "breakpoints".

**References**


**See Also**

\( \text{fxlm} \), \( \text{fxregimes} \), \( \text{refit} \)

**Examples**

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## for one year after abolishing fixed USD regime
cny <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
               start = as.Date("2005-07-25"),
               end = as.Date("2006-07-24"),
               other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

## compute all segmented regression with minimal segment size of
## \( h = 20 \) and maximal number of breaks = 5.
reg <- fxregimes(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP,
                data = cny, h = 20, breaks = 5, ic = "BIC")
summary(reg)

## minimum BIC is attained for 2-segment (1-break) model
plot(reg)
```
## two regimes
- **1**: tight USD peg
- **2**: slightly more relaxed USD peg

```r
round(coef(reg), digits = 3)
sqrt(coef(reg)[, "(Variance)"])
```

## inspect two individual models by re-fitting
```r
refit(reg)
```

### fxtrends

**Compute Exchange Rate Returns**

**Description**

Compute a multivariate series of exchange rate returns (log-returns in percent) from a multivariate series of exchange rates.

**Usage**

```r
fxreturns(x, other = c("USD", "JPY", "DUR", "GBP"), data = NULL, 
          frequency = "weekly", start = NULL, end = NULL, na.action = na.locf, trim = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: character with column name of selected target currency.
- **other**: character vector with column names of further currencies (to be used as regressors).
- **data**: a "zoo" time series with FX rates (with respect to a base currency). By default `FXRatesCHF` is used.
- **frequency**: character specifying whether weekly or daily returns should be computed.
- **start**: start time of the exchange rate series (before computing returns).
- **end**: end time of the exchange rate series.
- **na.action**: function for handling NAs.
- **trim**: logical or numeric. Should time points with extreme returns of the target currency be excluded? If set to TRUE, the quantiles c(0.01, 0.99) are used for trimming.

**Details**

`fxreturns` is a convenience function for selecting a smaller number of currencies from a large database of exchange rates (such as `FXRatesCHF` provided with the package), selecting a certain time window (if necessary), computing returns (weekly or daily), eliminating missing values and potentially trimming extreme returns (of the target currency).
Value

A "zoo" with the returns of the specified currencies.

References


See Also

fxlm, fxregimes, fxmonitor

Examples

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## for one year after abolishing fixed USD regime

cny <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
                   start = as.Date("2005-07-25"),
                   end = as.Date("2006-07-24"),
                   other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

plot(cny)
```

fxtools  

Various Tools for Exchange Rate Regime Classification

Description

Tools for exchange rate regime classification, currently under development.

Usage

`fxpegtest(model, peg = NULL, ...)`

Arguments

- `model` an object of class "fxlm" as returned by `fxlm`.
- `peg` character with the name of the currency the target currency is pegged to. By default this is chosen to be the currency with the maximal absolute coefficient.
- `...` arguments passed to `linearHypothesis`. 
Details

These tools should help to automate exchange rate regime classification.

The first building block is the function `fxpegtest`, a simple convenience interface to `linearHypothesis`. It assess the null hypothesis that only the peg currency has coefficient 1 and all other currencies have coefficient 0.

References


See Also

`fxlm`, `fxregimes`

Examples

```r
## load package and data
library("fxregime")
data("FXRatesCHF", package = "fxregime")

## compute returns for CNY (and explanatory currencies)
## after abolishing fixed USD regime until end of 2005
cny <- fxreturns("CNY", frequency = "daily",
    start = as.Date("2005-07-25"), end = as.Date("2005-12-31"),
    other = c("USD", "JPY", "EUR", "GBP"))

## estimate full-sample exchange rate regression model
fm <- fxlm(CNY ~ USD + JPY + EUR + GBP, data = cny)

## check for plain USD peg:
fxpegtest(fm)
## no deviation from a plain USD peg
```

Description

Generic function for refitting a models on various subsets or reweighted data sets.

Usage

```r
refit(object, ...)
```
Arguments

object an object.
... arguments passed to methods.

Details

refit is a new generic function for refitting a certain model object on multiple versions of a data set (and is hence different from update). Applications are partitioned/segmented models where the same type of model should be refitted on each sub-sample or partition. See fxregimes for such an example. Another application would be reweighted models such as in mixture models.

The generic is similar to the one provided in modeltools (and should fulfill the same purpose). To avoid dependence on this package, it is also provided here.

See Also

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